

The Intelligencer.

At a late hour of the evening, the friends of Col. Ben are anxiously awaiting the result of the election. The anti-Wilson party is confident that they will carry the county, and that empty electoral college will be the result.

J. C. Palmer, Esq., the vigorous protestant delegate from Brooke, was in the city yesterday. He is of the opinion that the anti-Wilson party will carry the county this year. The anti-Wilson party there can't be counted on a person's fingers and toes this time.

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Information Wanted.

A correspondent of the Intelligencer writing from Ritchie County, West Virginia, suggests that it would be well to "let the people know why it is that Sherman is refunding the bonds when we have \$50,000 in the Treasury. Also to let them know what the Republican party has done and is doing for old soldiers, and how far we are paying the National debt. In the Republicans carrying the bonds merely to keep up the National banks?"

There are elementary suggestions and questions, and it may seem surprising to many persons that at this late day of the year, such questions should be needed on such well-worn subjects. But so it is. People do not charge their recollection with the official facts and statistics that are constantly emanating from the government in regard to the debt, the banks, the bonds, pensions, etc., and hence we presume there will be a constant necessity on the part of the newspapers to go over the facts and figures at short intervals.

As to refunding. This means the conversion of bonds bearing six per cent. or five per cent. interest—known as 5-20s and 5-40s—into bonds bearing a less rate of interest. This process has been going on since 1871, under the refunding act of 1870. Under it, Mr. Boutwell refunded \$20,000,000 of the six into five per cents. The Secretary Richardson refunded, during his term, \$120,000,000; next, Secretary Brown refunded \$180,000,000; and next, Secretary Morrill, \$90,000,000, and lastly, Mr. Sherman has refunded \$800,345,950, of which \$710,345,950 have been refunded into five per cent. bonds.

At the time when the government was unable to make better and better terms. The total saving of interest on account of refunding the debt from 1871 to June 30, 1880, is \$52,139,500.50. The total saving on account of reduction in the principal of the debt during August, 1880, and June 30, 1881, is \$527,480.50—making a total saving by reduction and refunding, not including the large reductions by purchases made during the fiscal year of 1880—of \$579,620,000.50. The present annual saving of interest by refunding is \$19,900,840.50.

As to the reduction of the debt. The official statement issued from Washington on the 24th of last month stated that the public debt, less cash in the treasury, on the 31st of August 1880 was \$2,763,431,571.43. Since that time the debt has been reduced as follows:

For the month ending June 30, 1880, \$120,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1881, 100,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1882, 100,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1883, 100,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1884, 100,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1885, 100,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1886, 100,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1887, 100,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1888, 100,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1889, 100,000,000.00
For the month ending June 30, 1890, 100,000,000.00
Total decrease from August 31, 1880, to June 30, 1890, \$600,000,000.00
From June 30, 1880, to March 1, 1889, there was an increase of \$10,546,491.19, and from March 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889, there was a decrease of \$58,628,081.29, making the actual decrease for the year \$48,081,590.14.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OPENING OF THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE AT CHICAGO.

Unparalleled Success of the Meeting—Commanderies Arriving from all Quarters of the Union—Prospects of an Imposing Display To-Day.

Chicago, August 16.—The first day of the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar of the United States opened bright and cool, with every prospect of pleasant weather throughout. Trains with excursion parties are arriving at the depot at every hour of the day, and every train is crowded to its utmost capacity with Knights and other visitors. The streets present a scene of universal animation, especially along the line of march where the ornamentation is most profuse. In the vicinity of the lake front where the tents are pitched and the arches erected the crush has been continuous since yesterday except for a few hours after midnight. Here the throng is almost impenetrable at times and the enthusiasm is increased with every fresh arrival of a commandery. The various depots are supplied with escorts for all incoming Knights, who are shown at once to their quarters. All trains arrive late on account of the numerous special and excursion trains which are running. The brilliant display made by the isolated Knights who occasionally march through the streets is a small indication of what the magnificent body will be when marshalled in the parade of Tuesday and the subsequent days.

Yesterday 3,000 people came into camp, but owing to the delay of most of them to announce their arrival some inconvenience was experienced in settling them.

THE INFLUX OF THIEVES, PICKPOCKETS AND BURGARS is very large, and they began operations yesterday by capturing some uniforms from the tents. The police have been instructed to arrest all known bad characters or even suspicious ones and lock them up. As to what has been done and is doing for the soldiers.

We hardly know what is comprehended in this question. We presume it refers to pensions. In the way of pensions, the Government paid out during the last year over \$35,000,000. There are 242,765 persons on the pension rolls—soldiers and sailors or their widows or minor children. Under the acts of Congress of January 25th, and March 3d, 1879, known as the Arrears act, the sum of \$21,830,008.61 in the shape of back pay was awarded to them. The regular appropriation on account of pensions for the fiscal year of 1879-80 was \$29,305,000. The payments for pensions from year to year since the outbreak of the war have been as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1862.	\$ 3,279,471.81	1874.	\$14,403,948.58
1863.	3,822,719.47	1875.	23,343,482.75
1864.	4,674,311.10	1876.	23,343,482.75
1865.	4,674,311.10	1877.	23,343,482.75
1866.	1,605,549.88	1878.	29,426,216.22
1867.	2,281,896.78	1879.	25,467,282.27
1868.	2,281,896.78	1880.	25,467,282.27
1869.	2,281,896.78	1881.	25,467,282.27
1870.	2,281,896.78	1882.	25,467,282.27
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1886.	2,281,896.78	1898.	25,467,282.27
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We trust that we have given our correspondents the information that they desired. If we have, we hope that we have made plain the following points—

- 1st. That the refunding of the bonds has saved an immense amount of interest to the Government.
- 2d. That the debt has been heavily reduced by the purchase and redemption of bonds from time to time, and by this means an additional immense saving of interest effected.
- 3d. That the coin in the Treasury could not be dispensed with any more than the reserve of a bank.
- 4th. That the Government does not carry the bonds to accommodate the National Banks, or anybody else.
- 5th. That wounded soldiers and their families have not been forgotten, but are liberally provided for.

No Response to the Challenges.

It will be remembered that the Chairman of the State Republican Committee of West Virginia, and also the Chairman of the First District Congressional Committee, have invited a public discussion between the two candidates for Governor and between Messrs. Hutchinson and Wilson, the opposing candidates for Congress. They signified their readiness, some days ago, to meet and arrange for a series of joint discussions in different counties, on the issues of the day. Up to this hour no reply has been received, and there are some faint symptoms that the invitations will not be accepted.

We should not suppose that a candidate whose name is Jackson would not be so slow to accept the challenge of battle thus chivalrously tendered him. We are aware, as he himself said at Washington Hall, that he carries a large "bay-window," and is a little slow and heavy in his wits, but still we would suppose that the spirit of all the Jacksons would be so strong within him that, like Don Quixote, he would accept an encounter against any odds whatever.

We trust that Jacob will make an effort to come to time before a great while. As for Col. Ben, he is young and active, but perhaps a little wary and scary since his joint discussion with Goff in 1874. For his information we would say that Hutchinson is as willing as Barksie ever was, and is awaiting a postal card through the committee.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

Two Marching Clubs Organized at Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, August 16. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. The colored Republicans met to-night in the Mayor's office and formed two marching companies. They elected Joseph Guyder President, Wm. Lyons Vice President, Peter Stokes Secretary. The club numbers sixty. One company will have blue caps and caps, and the other, white coats and caps. The meeting adjourned to meet at the Sheriff's office Thursday night.

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OF MISDEEDS AND DISASTERS IN A SINGLE DAY.

One Crime Upon Another's Heels Doth Tread, so Fast They Follow—Violent Death in Various Forms—Fires, Collisions and Other Casualties.

ACCIDENT AT STEUBENVILLE.

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FIRE BUILDINGS BLOWN UP.

A Mysterious Explosion, Causing Loss of Life and Fatal Injuries. CHICAGO, August 16.—A Times special from Conno gives an account of an accident which occurred at Red Hill, a small station on the South Park road, Saturday night. About twelve o'clock a fire broke out in the depot and caused an explosion of about 1,000 pounds of powder, which blew the depot and every building in the place to atoms. The agent, F. E. Collier, was badly injured by burns and cuts, and is not expected to live. His assistant, Charles Hilton, was killed, and two other men were injured. Further particulars of the explosion are to the effect that Frank E. Collier, agent, T. J. Conway, assistant agent, and Charles Glenn, freighter, were sitting in the depot awaiting the down train when the explosion occurred. When the Fairplay reached the scene of the disaster, soon after, the passengers found Charles Hilton, an employee, fearfully mangled, not a stitch of clothing, save one sock; being found on his back. Collier was severely wounded about the head, and it is feared his skull is broken. Conway was internally injured, but not fatally. Glenn was wounded about the body, not seriously. His coat was split from the neck down. The ground on which the depot, freight house, eating house, saloon and forwarding house stood is now bare.

A Sweet Medical Graduate.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Dr. John Buchanan, of Electric College, notoriety has been indicated by the United States Grand Jury on the charge of devising a scheme to defraud, and with using the mails for illegal purposes. Dr. David Wright, one of Buchanan's graduates, gave a certificate of death from "colicky fainting." The coroner's jury censured Wright as an unqualified physician.

Three Boys Drowned.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 16.—R. S. Smiley, of Spring Lake, Scott county, Minn., drove into the lake to water his horses. His wife and three boys, sixteen, ten and one year old, were in the wagon with him. The horses became unmanageable and overturned the wagon. The three boys were drowned, and the wife barely escaped.

Killed by a Boarder.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 16.—John Karlin, saloon keeper, last evening refused liquor to a boarder named Martin Flanagan, already drunk. At midnight Flanagan arose, entered the bedroom of Karlin, and stabbed him fatally in the presence of his wife and child.

Freight Sheds Burned.

DARLEY LINE, VT., August 16.—The freight sheds, with their contents, and sixteen loaded cars of the Grand Trunk Railroad, were burned at Richmond, Quebec. Loss, \$75,000; insured.

Fa al Impotence.

LANCASTER, August 16.—Miss Tillie Maier, aged 18, was walking with a gentleman near Mount Joy, when a spark from his cigar set fire to her dress and the girl was fatally burned.

Assassinated.

RALPHIN, N. C., August 16.—Major General Bryan Grimes, of the Confederate army, while driving near his home in Pitt county, to-day, was shot dead by an unknown person.

Colliery Tragedy.

QUEBEC, August 16.—The tug Admiral D. D. Porter and Reindeer were in collision Saturday night. The former was cut down to below the water line. No one injured.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Home Happenings of Minor Importance.

At Cleveland yesterday, Cleveland 2, Worcester 8.

J. C. Duncan, the long-imprisoned defaulter of the American man-of-war Trenton has been released from San Francisco, and has been released on \$61,500 bail.

One planter, near Danville, Va., had one hundred thousand hills of tobacco destroyed by a hail storm. Others had large quantities ruined.

Thos. McGrath described as engineer before the American man-of-war Trenton has been committed for trial for killing a man in an affray at Gravesend.

The Democrats of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania district have nominated Alfred Stroh for Congress. He will be short of votes in name at the election.

An immigration society has been formed for the purpose of inducing foreign emigrants to settle in West Tennessee. The movement has the endorsement of the State Bureau of Immigration.

A match has been arranged between L. A. Cock, the Australian sculler, and Blackman, of London, for £100 a side, the race to be rowed over the Thames course, on the 8th of October next.

Senator Conkling, it is announced, has called on the Republican National Committee and indicated his willingness to take the stump for Garfield and Arthur. He will make his opening speech at the Academy of Music, New York, and then make a few speeches in Ohio and Indiana, after which he will return and do active work in his own State.

Adelaide Neilson was at the time of her demise, but 33 years of age, although her celebrity and her experience were so wide as to make her almost without a peer. Neilson was of provincial birth, but her rare beauty and really remarkable talent made her a prime favorite upon the London boards twelve years ago, when she had been but one brief season on the stage. She first visited this country in 1872 and was crowned by great success. Last year she sailed for America, and was great and far-famed visit in a more serious sense than any one then anticipated.

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